

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

REPORT

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OF THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF FLORIDA,

FOR THE PERIOD

Beginning Jan. 1, 1895, and Ending Dec. 31, 1896.



TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,
FLORIDIAN PRINTING COMPANY,
1897.



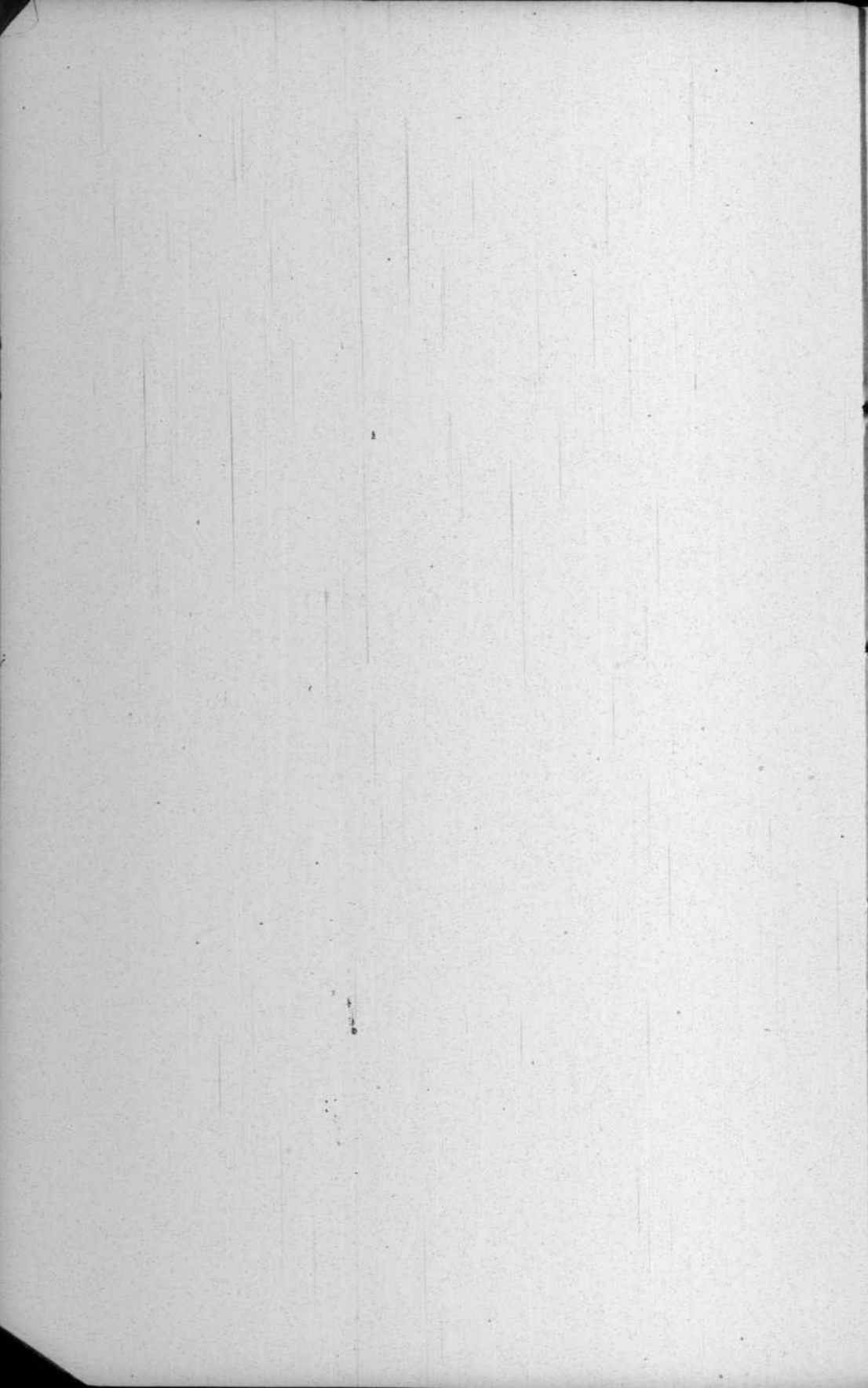
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REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., December 31, 1896. }

To His Excellency, HENRY L. MITCHELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit the report of this department for the two years, ending December 31, 1896.

INTRODUCTION.

COMPOSITION OF STATE TROOPS.

The number of companies and batteries composing the Florida State Troops has remained during the past two years as allowed by our State laws, viz: Twenty companies of infantry, and two batteries of artillery. Two changes have occurred in the companies of infantry, viz: Company "A," 4th Battalion, Fernandina Guards, disbanded February 18, 1895, and Company "D," 5th Battalion, DeSoto Guards, of Arcadia, disbanded March 30, 1896, both companies having fallen below the minimum number of members prescribed by law. Two companies were organized, and immediately took the places of the two disbanded, viz: The Gadsden Guards, of Quincy, became Company "D," 3d Battalion, and the Jasper Blues, of Jasper, became Company "D," 5th Battalion.

The Suwannee Rifles, of Live Oak, was transferred to the 4th Battalion, and became Company "A."

The commissioned personnel has undergone many changes through resignations, usually by reason of pressure of business; but the vacancies have been speedily filled by young men, who are anxious to be in the service of the State, and wear the uniform of the regular army. The enlisted strength, although showing many changes, has retained a large proportion of men who have served over one term of three years

N.H., State Feb. 8-24-93

thus giving a wholesome leaven of old soldiers amidst the newer men. This is also a manifestation of the popularity of the service.

ENCAMPMENT FUND.

The following tables, marked "A" and "B," show the expenditures on account of the encampments for the years 1895 and 1896, respectively:

TABLE "A."

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS OF ENCAMPMENT FUND FOR 1895.

May 14—To Treasurer's check,	
Capital City bank.....	\$ 5,000
To Treasurer's check,	
Capital City bank.....	3,000

CR.

By pay roll, 1st Bat.,	
field staff and band	\$180 45
By pay roll, 1st Bat.,	
field staff and band ...	66 75
By pay roll, Co. A., 1st	
Bat.....	180 36
By pay roll, Co. A., 1st	
Bat	66 71
By pay roll, Co. B., 1st	
Bat.....	182 31
By pay roll, Co. B, 1st	
Bat.....	67 43
By pay roll, Co. C, 1st	
Bat.....	160 04
By pay roll, Co. C, 1st	
Bat.	59 20
By pay roll, Co. D, 1st	
Bat.....	189 35
By pay roll, Co. D, 1st	
Bat.....	70 17
By pay roll, Co. F, 1st	
Bat.....	95 27
By pay roll, Co. F, 1st	
Bat.....	35 24

Total paid 1st Bat...

\$1,353 28

May 14—By pay roll, 2d Bat.
 field staff and band.... \$177 88
 By pay roll, 2d Bat.
 field staff and band.... 65 80
 By pay roll, Co. A, 2d
 Bat..... 171 50
 By pay roll, Co. A, 2d
 Bat..... 63 45
 By pay roll, Co. B, 2d
 Bat..... 173 20
 By pay roll, Co. B, 2d
 Bat..... 64 07
 By pay roll, Co. C, 2d
 Bat..... 178 20
 By pay roll, Co. C, 2d
 Bat..... 65 91
 By pay roll, Co. D, 2d
 Bat..... 166 53
 By pay roll, Co. D, 2d
 Bat..... 61 60

Total paid 2d Bat....

\$1,191 14

By pay roll, 3d Bat.
 field staff and band.... \$164 60
 By pay roll, 3d Bat.
 field staff and band.... 60 88
 By pay roll, Co. A, 3d
 Bat..... 159 08
 By pay roll, Co. A, 3d
 Bat..... 54 73
 By pay roll, Co. B, 3d
 Bat..... 224 38
 By pay roll, Co. B, 3d
 Bat..... 83 00
 By pay roll, Co. C, 3d
 Bat..... 163 53
 By pay roll, Co. C, 3d
 Bat..... 60 49
 By pay roll, Co. D, 3d
 Bat..... 176 75
 By pay roll, Co. D, 3d
 Bat..... 65 38

14—By pay roll, Co. F, 3d	
Bat.....	\$124 36
By pay roll, Co. F, 3d	
Bat.....	46 01

Total paid 3d Bat....

\$1,383 19

By pay roll 4th Bat.	
field staff and band	\$ 23 53
By pay roll 4th Bat.	
field staff and band	8 71
By pay roll, Co. A, 4th	
Bat.....	177 74
By pay roll, Co. A, 4th	
Bat.....	65 74
By pay roll, Co. B, 4th	
Bat.....	203 75
By pay roll, Co. B, 4th	
Bat.....	75 36
By pay roll, Co. C, 4th	
Bat.....	164 74
By pay roll, Co. C, 4th	
Bat.....	60 94
By pay roll, Co. D, 4th	
Bat.....	200 02
By pay roll, Co. D, 4th	
Bat.....	73 98

Total paid 4th Bat....

1,054 51

By pay roll, 5th Bat.	
field staff, band.....	\$175 84
By pay roll, 5th Bat.	
field staff, band.....	65 04
By pay roll, Co. A, 5th	
Bat.....	207 12
By pay roll, Co. A, 5th	
Bat	76 07
By pay roll, Co. B, 5th	
Bat.....	171 92
By pay roll, Co. B, 5th	
Bat.....	63 59
By pay roll, Co. C, 5th	
Bat.....	206 72
By pay roll, Co. C, 5th	
Bat.....	61 39

May 14—By pay roll, Co. D, 5th
 Bat..... \$222 89
 By pay roll, Co. D, 5th
 Bat..... 82 44

Total paid 5th Bat....

\$1,333 02

By pay roll, Governor's
 staff.....

36 60

MISCELLANEOUS.

By pay roll, C. H. Ted-
 der, surveying grounds. \$20 00
 By pay roll, M. B. Rice,
 flag pole..... 20 00
 By pay roll, workmen
 cleaning up grounds.... 31 30
 By pay roll, E. A. Hous-
 toun, issueing stores, etc. 26 25
 By pay roll, W. A.
 D'Alemberte, medicines. 2 50
 By pay roll, E. L. Bur-
 dine & Co., medicines.. 18 40
 By pay roll, T. G. Rawls,
 medicines. 23 00
 By pay roll, W. U. Tele-
 graph Co., telegrams ... 11 85
 By pay roll, F. C. & P. R.
 R. Co., damage to cars.. 14 00
 By pay roll, Maj. W. F.
 Williams, extra service. 4 20
 By pay roll, Dr. I. W.
 Porter, medicine..... 2 50
 By pay roll, F. W.
 Marsh, stenographer.... 8 75
 By pay roll, Plant Steam-
 ship Co., transportation. 135 92

Total miscellaneous..
 By Comptrolier's receipt

318 67
 1,329 59

\$8,000 00 \$8,000 00

TABLE "B."

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS OF ENCAMPMENT FUND FOR
1896.

DR.

May 16—To Treasurer's check on
Nat. B'k State of Florida. \$8,000

CR.

May 27—By pay roll, 1st Battal'n, field staff and band.. ..	\$326 76	
By pay roll, Co. A, 1st Bat	455 26	
By pay roll, Co. B, 1st Bat	402 09	
By pay roll, Co. C, 1st Bat.....	418 37	
By pay roll, Co. D, 1st Bat.....	344 54	
By pay roll, Co. F, 1st Bat.....	214 37	
Total paid 1st Bat....		\$2,161 69
By pay roll, 2d Battalion, field staff.....	\$ 78 44	
By pay roll, Co. A, 2d Bat.	233 68	
By pay roll, Co. B, 2d Bat.....	280 42	
By pay roll, Co. C, 2d Bat.....	284 22	
By pay roll, Co. D, 2d Bat	231 34	
Total paid 2d Bat....		1,108 10
By pay roll, 3d Bat. field staff and band.....	\$ 217 96	
By pay roll, Co A, 3d Bat	212 89	
By pay roll, Co. B, 3d Bat.....	359 69	
By pay roll, Co. C, 3d Bat.....	311 68	

May 27—By pay roll, Co. D, 3d		
Bat.....	\$253	40
By pay roll, Co. F, 3d		
Bat.....	223	64
Total paid 3d Bat....		\$1,579 26
By pay roll, 4th Bat.		
field staff and band.....	\$252	82
By pay roll, Co. A, 4th		
Bat.....	240	90
By pay roll, Co. B, 4th		
Bat.....	263	69
By pay roll, Co. C, 4th		
Bat.....	240	47
By pay roll, Co. D, 4th		
Bat.....	299	75
Total paid 4th Bat....		1,297 63
By pay roll, 5th Bat. field		
staff and band.....	\$289	40
By pay roll, Co. A, 5th		
Bat.....	303	61
By pay roll, Co. B, 5th		
Bat.....	309	66
By pay roll, Co. C, 5th		
Bat.....	279	65
By pay roll, Co. D, 5th		
Bat.....	253	23
Total paid 5th Bat..		1,435 55
By pay roll, Governor's staff.....	46	12
By expenses Adjutant General....	26	50
By Western Union Telegraph Co.	11	90
By horses for artillery.....	64	00
By Capt. Cary, Comp'y B, 3d Bat.	11	90
By D. H. Groud, for typewriter...	3	00
By J. Gumbinger, ex. mak. target.	102	14
By Dick Oldham, car'ge for review	12	00
By Plant Steamship Co, in acct.		
transportation.....	64	08
By expenses Medical Department	77	39
Total	\$8,000	\$8,000 00

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The following tables, marked "C" and "D," show the amounts of ordnance and ordnance stores, and quartermaster's stores on hand and in the hands of the State Troops:

TABLE "C."

STATEMENT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES ON HAND, RECEIVED AND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR DURING THE PERIOD
FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

	Gatling Guns and Fixtures. Gatling Gun Carriages and Limbers. Springfield B. L. Rifles, Cal. 45. Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45. Artillery Sabres. Blanket Bags and Straps. Bayonet Scabbards, Steel. Cartridge Belts, Woven and Plates. Canteens and Straps. Haversacks and Straps. Meat Cans. Rifle Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45. Carbine Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45. Revolver Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45. Friction Primers. Paper Targets. Centers for Targets. Pasters for Shot Marks. Arm Chests. Boxes Cleaning Materials. Instruction Books. Pistol Holsters. Sabre Belts and Plates. Rifle Blank Cartridges, Cal. 45. Saddles, Complete. Bridles, Complete—Cavalry. Saddle Cloths. Brass Howitzers, Model 1861. Limbers & Carriages for Howitzers.																												
January 1, 1895—On hand in possession of Florida State Troops.....	2	2	550	...	...	840	557	495	840	840	840	840	50,766	1,000	...	75	1,000	500	50,000	36	25	...	...	10,285	...	...	...	3	3
Received from U.S. in 1895.....	...	...	78	40	20	75	54	105	75	50	...	...	10,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	40	64	6,000	1	1	...	...
Received from U.S. in 1896.....	...	...	50	36	...	45	...	300	25	50	50	50	20,000	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	7	4	2	46	20	20,000	6	7	6	...
Total on hand and Rec'd	2	2	678	76	20	950	611	900	940	940	890	890	80,766	1,000	4,000	1,075	1,000	500	50,000	49	29	5	86	84	36,285	7	8	7	3
Expended in 1895.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,600	...	200	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,285	...	...	...	...
Expended in 1896.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	1,500	250	400	250	50,000	...	14	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Total expended.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,600	...	1,700	325	400	250	50,000	...	14	...	...	...	26,285	...	...	...	...
Total remaining on hand, to be accounted for.....	2	2	678	76	20	950	611	900	940	940	890	890	49,166	1,000	1,300	750	600	250	...	49	15	5	86	84	10,000	7	8	7	3

"TABLE D."

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE ON HAND, RECEIVED AND TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR DURING PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1895, TO DECEMBER 31, 1896.

	Blouses Made.	Trousers Made.	Trousers, Canvass.	Forage Caps, New Pattern.	Caps Forage, Old Pattern.	Leggings, Pairs.	Flags, Hospital.	Flags, Post.	Flags, Storm.	National Colors, Silk.	Hand Litters.	Common Tents.	Com. Tent Poles, Sets.	Hospital Tents.	Hospital Tent Flies.	Hospital Tent Poles, Sets.	Wall Tents.	Wall Tent Flies.	Wall Tent Poles, Sets.	Tent Pins, Large.	Tent Pins, Small.	Flags, Garrison.
On hand in possession of Florida State Troops, January 1, 1895.....	33	33	25	...	25	755	2	1	2	1	...	349	349	14	16	14	53	54	53	582	6,722	1
Received from U. S. in 1896.....	333	335	...	950	..	550	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Received by purchase in 1896.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	4	4	4	10	10	10	...	...	..
Total on hand and received.....	366	368	25	950	25	1,305	2	1	2	1	2	379	379	18	20	18	63	64	63	582	6,722	2
Expended in 1895.....	33	33	25	...	25	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	1,822	..
Expended in 1896.....	...	...	...	...	...	300	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,900	1
Destroyed by fire at Tampa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	2	1	2	5	6	5	...	...	..
Total expended and destroyed.....	33	33	25	...	25	455	..	1	...	...	...	32	32	2	1	2	5	6	5	482	3,722	1
Total on hand and to be accounted for....	333	335	....	950	..	850	2	..	2	1	2	347	347	16	19	16	58	58	58	100	3,000	1

An examination of these last tables show that during the last two years new revolvers have been obtained for the two batteries of artillery, and new rifles for one-sixth of the troops; and new blanket-bags, haversacks, canteens and cartridge belts for more than half.

UNIFORMS.

In the matter of uniform and equipage, the entire force has been supplied with the new regulation army cap, and with canvas leggins, and one-third of the force with uniform blouses and trousers. These articles, as well as the arms and equipments, have been supplied from the government appropriation, and have been no cost to the State. The uniforms were made from material furnished by the government, and made up at the expense of the companies to whom issued.

It has been the policy of this office to make requisition for and supply only those articles that would make the State forces an efficient and practical military body, and all unnecessary and conspicuous ornamentation has been discouraged and practically abandoned. The government, or congressional appropriation, is far from sufficient, being now the same amount as was appropriated when the population of the country was one-eighth of what it now is, but this money has been put to the very best purpose, and with each year the equipment will be greatly improved.

Table "D" shows that some tentage was bought by means of the State appropriation. This was a judicious expenditure, as the tentage was supplied of the same quality and standard as the government standard, but at less cost to the State than would have been charged for the government tentage.

AUTHORIZED AND ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

The authorized strength of the Florida State Troops is eighty-four officers, ninety non-commissioned, staff and band, and 1,300 enlisted men, making an aggregate of 1,474, which is increased by the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, to 1,484.

The organized strength at date of the last muster rolls, is shown to be as follows:

- First Battalion, Infantry, 16 officers, 241 men.
- First Battalion, Artillery, 2 officers, 33 men.
- Second Battalion, Infantry, 16 officers, 180 men.
- Third Battalion, Infantry, 16 officers, 213 men.
- Third Battalion, Artillery, 2 officers, 37 men.

Fourth Battalion, Infantry, 16 officers, 158 men.

Fifth Battalion, Infantry, 16 officers, 148 men,

Staff of Commander-in-Chief, 10 officers.

Totals, 94 officers, 1,010 men.

This shows an increase of about 100 men, or 12 per cent., since December, 1894.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

I have received no returns from the different counties of the enrolled militia, so I am not able to give the number of men in the State subject to military duty. I would, however, respectfully refer again to the part of the report of my predecessor in office, General Lang, made in 1892, and which I quoted at length in my last report. The estimate given, viz, 60,000 men, is reasonable, considering the fact that the population of the State had increased nearly 75,000 during the period from the census of 1890 to that of 1895.

The organization of two divisions, of two brigades each, is provided for. The generals and their staffs are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General, William Miller, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel, F. E. Davidson, Adjutant-General.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General, A. W. Gilchrist, Commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General, C. S. Harby, Commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General, J. J. Dickison, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel, W. P. Cooper, Adjutant-General.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General, T. D. Lancaster, Commanding.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General, B. F. Adams, Commanding.

The regiments have never been designated to complete this enrollment, but it would seem as if the field officers, i. e., the colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors for two regiments in each brigade, should be designated, so that this office might be in possession of the names of officers available for

these duties. At an early date it is my intention to publish an order defining again the military districts of the enrolled militia, giving the location of the division, brigade and regimental headquarters.

Although these offices are nominal, the gentlemen holding the commissions have, as a rule, seen service in the greatest war of modern times, and it is well to keep alive and transmit to the rising generation the military spirit that has actuated their lives.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS.

ENCAMPMENT OF 1895.

In May of this year the State Troops were ordered into their annual camp of instruction, and for the first time in the history of the Troops, the entire force was assembled. The camp was held at Tallahassee, from May 7 to 14, inclusive. The actual strength present being twenty companies of infantry, two two-gun batteries of artillery and four bands, the whole organized into five battalions, numbering eighty-one officers and 890 men.

Major W. F. Williams, Third Battalion, was assigned to the command of the camp, by order of the Governor, and the name "Camp Henderson" was given in honor of Colonel J. A. Henderson, Vice-President of the F. C. & P. R. R., who has been a warm supporter of, and real benefactor to the State Troops.

The following extracts are taken from the official report of Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., who was detailed by the Secretary of War as Inspector and Instructor of the camp:

"The camp was located upon land known as 'Leon Heights,' about half a mile southeast from the Capitol building, just outside of the city limits, and was kindly loaned for the purpose by General Houstoun, Adjutant-General of the State, and under his supervision, and partly by his own generosity, the underbrush and other growth were cleared off and the ground prepared for the Troops.

"The camp was laid out on a spur running from nearly southeast to northwest, in a sparse grove of live oaks, interspersed with pines and other trees, as for a brigade of infantry of five battalions. The officers' tents were on the westerly flank, and the line of kitchens on the easterly. The space occupied was 500 yards in length by 200 in width, within the chain of sentinels. Company streets were thirty feet wide, intervals between battalions 100 feet; street in front of company officers' tents, thirty feet, and the street between these and field officers' tents, fifty feet wide. The battalions were arranged from south to north in the following order, viz: Third, Second, Fifth, Fourth, First, thus bringing the batteries at either end. Major Williams, commanding the camp, retained his own battalion headquarters as the camp headquarters. The tents for the hospital were pitched about fifty

yards to the south of his own. The guard tents were near the northern end, where the road from town came nearest to the camp.

"The grounds for drills and ceremonies was an open space, southwest from the southern end of the camp, and had been partially cleared of brush and high weeds. It was in length about 400 yards by 200 in width. It was not adequate, but as there was another space further to the southwest, the more proficient battalions carried their movements over to it, particularly in the extended order drill.

"Sinks were dug for officers and men, but were not properly prepared at first, nor attended to during the encampment. It is readily seen that if the weather had been hot, the sinks must soon become intolerable. The soil was rich sandy loam, covered in the clearer spaces with excellent turf, into which the rain and waste water sank readily. The drainage was natural along both sides of the spur, the lines of quickest descent being almost along the company streets, from which it follows that few tents were flooded, even in the hardest rains.

"Water of excellent quality was abundantly supplied by means of a main specially laid by the City Water Company, along the street between the company tents and kitchens, the main being tapped at convenient intervals.

"'Privileges,' or concessions, had been granted for the erection of a grand stand and two or three booths, in which 'soft drinks' were sold. The latter were so close to the camp headquarters that the beauty of the place was greatly marred, and one became such a nuisance, through its owner selling beer and other liquor, that the camp commander promptly closed it, and had it dismantled.

"The weather was generally cool and bracing, with frequent showers, but the latter interfered with neither ceremonies nor drills. Except upon the afternoon of the Governor's review, the heat of the day would not have incommoded the troops in any field exercises. There were scarcely any mosquitoes or gnats."

As to the proficiency of the Troops, Captain Woodruff says:

"The proficiency in battalions was as follows: Third and Second Battalions, excellent; First and Fourth, very good; Fifth, good. In companies as follows: Company 'F' (Wilson Battery), First Battalion, excellent; Company 'F' (Pensacola Light Artillery), Third Battalion, almost excellent; Compa-

nies 'A,' 'B' and 'C,' Third Battalion, 'A,' 'C' and 'D,' First Battalion, 'A,' 'B,' 'C' and 'D,' Second Battalion, 'B' and 'C,' Fourth Battalion, and 'A,' Fifth Battalion, very good; the remaining companies, good. The greatest progress was made by Company 'D,' Third Battalion, which was organized at Quincy, Florida, and received its arms and equipments only six weeks prior to the encampment."

And upon the progress made in camp:

"The progress in all drills and ceremonies was excellent from first to last, and the results of the battalion encampments of 1894 were plainly set forth in this year's camp. As the mass of officers and men remained practically the same, the Troops commenced this year where they left off last year, and the results were most satisfactory, and up to all my expectations."

Upon the personnel and discipline Captain Woodruff remarks:

"The personnel of the State Troops, both officers and men, is excellent; it includes all professions, trades and occupations. The young men generally have the highest social standing in their own communities. The officers and men are zealous, very intelligent, and enthusiastic. The discipline in camp was excellent—the best that I have ever seen in any camp during the four years I have inspected the Florida State Troops. During the first night, reports of disorderly and boisterous conduct of the soldiers in the city were brought to Major Williams, who promptly ordered out a provost guard under an experienced captain, to proceed to town and arrest all soldiers found there. Every night thereafter a similar guard was sent to the city, and quiet and good order were maintained. The guard sent in this way executed its orders implicitly, and the manner in which it did its duty impressed citizens and soldiers alike. Within camp, after tattoo, the men settled down to rest, and during the entire time no man was disturbed by any boisterous conduct, or any of those childish tricks that militia men are so often given to playing upon one another. Upon the last night of camp two incidents of disorder that occurred immediately after taps were promptly controlled and the offenders at once confined under the charge of the guard.

"There was no drunkenness in camp, and if any occurred in the city on the part of the Troops, it was kept concealed from the commanding officer. As an example to the command, a general courtmartial was convened and tried five cases, one of which was a sergeant who tried to leave for his

home without obtaining authority to do so; the other four cases were neglects of sentinels in discharge of their duties, which would have been serious except for the youth and utter lack of instruction and of experience on the part of the offenders.

"This is a remarkable showing, and speaks for itself as to the discipline and efficiency of a command of over 925 officers and men. Of course this must have resulted from the great respect that the entire force felt for Major Williams, and that battalions and companies had for their individual commanders."

The following officers of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief were present during the encampment, and performed excellent duty:

Colonel Frank Philips, quartermaster-general; Colonel Henry Bacon, surgeon-general; Colonel F. A. Salmonson, commissary-general; Colonel D. G. Brent, inspector-general; Colonel Chas. D. Leffler, chief ordnance officer; Captain L. J. Brumby, aide de camp.

ENCAMPMENT OF 1896.

The general features of this encampment are given so fully in the official report of Captain Woodruff, that I quote the following extracts as being the best way of presenting the subject:

In his report of the last annual encampment, Captain Woodruff says:

"For the second time in the history of the Florida State Troops, the entire force was assembled in the camp of instruction at Panama Park, about seven miles north of Jacksonville, on the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad, from May 19 to 28, inclusive. Several organizations had, however, arrived and begun their camp life on the 18th, notably Company 'A,' Fifth Battalion, from Key West. The actual force present was twenty companies of infantry, two two-gun batteries of artillery, and four bands, the whole organized into five battalions, numbering eighty-two officers and 855 men.

"Major W. F. Williams, Third Battalion, was assigned to the command of the camp, and the name Camp Bloxham was given in honor of Ex-Governor W. D. Bloxham, now the Governor-elect of the State. The camp was located upon a tract of land adjoining Panama Park. The grounds were prepared under the efficient management of Major M. P.

Turner, First Battalion, the funds for the purpose being liberally furnished by the generous citizens of Jacksonville. The tents were pitched in a sparse pine grove, which had been cleared of underbrush and scrub palmetto. There were a few live oaks and water oaks, which afforded refreshing shade; but otherwise the tents were in a comparatively open place, and exposed to the full glare of the sun.

LAYOUT OF THE CAMP.

"The camp was laid out as for a brigade of infantry of five battalions, in a space of about 500x250 yards, within the chain of sentinels. The officers' tents were on the western flank, and the line of kitchens and sinks on the eastern flank. The two batteries were united at the northern end, and the hospital was at the southwest corner. The guard tents were on the west, opposite the interval between the Third and Second Battalions. The company streets and all intervals were laid out on nearly the same measurements as at the encampment of 1895. The battalions were located from south to north in the following order: Third, Second, Fifth, Fourth and First, with the two batteries at the north. Major Williams, commanding the camp, retained his own battalion headquarters.

"The ground for drills and ceremonies was west of the camp, and was a large sandy plain 600 yards long by 400 yards wide. On the west side of this plain, near the railroad track, was erected a large stand, with a seating capacity for about 1,200 people, but without an overhead covering. To the south and southwest were patches of pine groves somewhat open, in which the battalions had their extended order drills. The target range was also located to the southwest of the drill grounds, and is fully described in the report of Lieutenant Smoke. Sinks were prepared for both officers and men, and were adequate. They were inspected daily by the Officer of the Day, and by the medical officer on duty for the day at the hospital. Kitchens were likewise inspected. Sinks and cesspools were sprinkled with quick-lime, and covered with fresh earth daily, the latter sometimes twice each day. Water of excellent quality was furnished from an artesian well at Panama Park, water mains being laid by the park company so as to have a faucet at the messhouse of every organization. To this main was connected a small pipe for one shower bath for each battalion. The water supply was totally inadequate. The bathing facilities were poor, and totally inadequate. The soil was deep sand, mixed with

powdered charcoal, the result of former forest fires, and as no rain had fallen for weeks, and none fell during camp, except one slight shower, the dust and dirt were almost insufferable. The weather was generally cool at night and early morning, but from 8 o'clock a. m. until 5 o'clock p. m., it was so hot that the afternoon battalion drills were dispensed with.

SUFFERED FROM HEAT, DUST AND DIRT.

"The Troops suffered greatly from the heat, dust and dirt, and from lack of sufficient water. Mosquitoes or gnats were scarcely seen. The kitchens and mess tents were erected by the citizens of Jacksonville, and the officers' tents were floored by means of the fund raised by them. One hundred pounds of ice was furnished to each organization daily in the same generous manner.

"Transportation to and from the camp was furnished free to all of the Troops by the various railroads over which the men had to pass. This also included the transportation of their equipage and supplies, and was no small concession on the part of the railroad companies. The steamboat lines transporting troops gave reduced rates. Although some companies marched across the city to the branch station, most of the companies were transferred in their own cars near the Union Station, thus saving great annoyance and fatigue. In fact, everything possible was done by the railroad companies to favor the Troops.

"The following routine of duties was strictly adhered to: Reveille, first call, 4:30 a. m.; assembly, 4:45 a. m. (coffee was served immediately after reveille); battalion drill, first call, 5 a. m.; assembly, 5:10 a. m.; adjutant's call, 5:15 a. m.; recall from drill, 6:15 a. m.; sick call, 6:30 a. m.; breakfast 7 a. m.; battalion parade, first call, 7:50 a. m.; assembly, 8 a. m.; adjutant's call, 8:10 a. m.; guard mounting, first call, 8:50 a. m.; assembly, 9 a. m.; first sergeant's call, 9:45 a. m.; instruction of officers, 10 to 11:30 a. m.; dinner, 1 p. m.; battalion drill, first call, 3:15 p. m.; assembly, 3:25 p. m.; adjutant's call, 3:30 p. m.; recall from drill, 4:30 p. m.; evening parade, first call, 5:15 p. m.; assembly and battalion adjutant's call, 5:35 p. m.; post adjutant's call, 5:45 p. m.; supper, 7 p. m.; tattoo, 9:30 p. m.; call to quarters, 10:30 p. m.; taps, 11 p. m.; target practice daily, 7:30 a. m. to 3 p. m."

EQUIPMENT AND UNIFORM.

On the subject of the character and condition of equipment and clothing, Captain Woodruff says:

"Most of the companies, including the batteries, now have the United States regulation blanket bags, haversacks, canteens, field belts, and leggins in good condition, all nearly new. Some companies have a few black belts and McKeever cartridge boxes, generally unserviceable. The policy, under the inspector's recommendation, is to discard the black leather belts and boxes. Company 'B,' First Battalion, had dyed its field belts (cal. 45) a very dark blue, which greatly improved their appearance. Very few equipments are kept in reserve, and should not be, owing to rapid deterioration, in so damp a climate. During the past year cloth for blouses and trousers has been drawn from the United States Quartermaster's Department, and made up into uniforms of United States regulation pattern, which is the style now prescribed. Ten companies were uniformed entirely in this way. There were besides nearly 1,000 uniform regulation caps drawn and issued to the Troops. The appearance in uniform is being gradually improved. Several companies had supplied themselves, at great expense, with new uniforms. For purposes of parade, the entire First Battalion had provided themselves with white trousers, and, with the blue blouses and caps, presented the best appearance on all occasions of any of the Troops in camp.

"The two batteries had each two drills daily, comprising the movements of the detachment on foot, the manual of the piece, and the mechanism and service of the Gatling gun. The two batteries were also united several times, and they executed the simpler movements of the platoon. Target practice was had with the Gatlings, and both pieces worked satisfactorily.

SENTINELS DID GOOD WORK.

"At the evening parade so great was the crowd that the two batteries furnished a chain of sentinels. This kept the grounds clear, preserved good order, and prevented accidents. The duty was performed with good judgment and in a soldierly manner, and it was not the least arduous of their duties. In the review for the Governor, on May 26, the two batteries were united under Captain Palmes. Horses were hired to haul the guns, and the cannoneers were mounted on the pieces. On every side the commendations were loud and strong on the fine appearance presented by these excellent organizations. The Governor visited the camp several times and made inspections of the individual battalions, looking particularly into the welfare and comfort of the men. The Adjutant-General made a minute inspection of the camp on

May 24, and, the Quartermaster-General, Colonel Phillips, inspected thoroughly the tentage, taking two or three days for this duty.

"Each infantry battalion has seven battalion drills, comprising the school of the battalion in both close and extended order. In the close order the movements were executed with marked precision in all battalions. In the extended order all battalions showed considerable proficiency, particularly the Second, Third and First. The Fifth showed great dash and energy, but labored with the disadvantage of having one company that had been organized only about six weeks, and had its uniforms only about ten days before coming to camp. The Fourth Battalion had only one extended order drill, but in this it acquitted itself remarkably well, and put in about two and one-half hours of work. Usually, either a short time before, or immediately after evening parade, individual companies had drills lasting from a quarter to half an hour, and they all showed great proficiency, particularly in the manual of arms and the movements by fours.

LITTER-BEARERS' DRILL.

"Few of the companies were strong enough for platoon formation, but the movements were well executed, particularly by Company 'A,' First Battalion, and Company 'B,' Third Battalion. Lieutenant Izlar, surgeon Second Battalion, had litter-bearers' drill daily, and also gave instructions in 'first aid to wounded.' With his detachment he rendered on several occasions important service to men who had been overcome by the heat at drill or parade. Upon the occasion of the review for the Governor, an ambulance was in service, and the hospital detachment was in attendance.

"The review was an important feature of the encampment, being held in the City of Jacksonville. The Governor, attended by his staff, rode at the head of the column, which marched through the principal streets of the city, and was reviewed at the park. The infantry came into the city by train, but the batteries marched. In this parade the First Battalion easily carried off the palm for its fine appearance. Its uniform of the regulation blue caps and blouses and white trousers, gave it great style. The other battalions, however, came in for their share of applause on account of their plain business-like appearance. The corps of cadets from the military academy at Lake City was again in attendance, and showed good training and efficiency.

"A battalion parade took place every morning at 8 o'clock.

The battalion for the purpose was detailed on the previous evening. The arrangement was such that every battalion had an opportunity of appearing twice, and this gave rise to a praiseworthy spirit of emulation. Guard-mounting was held daily at 9 o'clock a. m. Every battalion adjutant had an opportunity of conducting the ceremonies. The work was generally well done.

RESULT OF CAMP INSPECTION.

"The quarters of the entire camp were inspected once. The inspection occupied me about five hours on Sunday morning, May 24. It developed the fact that the Troops kept the interior of their camp well policed, that they were generally well cared for by their officers, and that they settled down easily and readily to camp life.

"The proficiency in battalions was as follows: Third, Second and First, excellent; Fifth and Fourth, very good. In companies as follows: Companies 'A,' 'B,' and 'F,' Third Battalion; 'A' and 'F,' First Battalion; 'A' and 'B,' Second Battalion; 'C,' Fourth Battalion; 'A' and 'B,' Fifth Battalion; almost excellent. The remaining companies, very good. The greatest progress during the year was made by Company 'B,' Fifth Battalion. The progress in all drills and ceremonies during encampment was excellent, and the results were most satisfactory, and beyond my expectations.

"The personnel of the State Troops, both officers and men, is excellent. It includes all professions, trades, and occupations. The young men have generally the highest social standing in their own communities. Officers and men are alike zealous, very intelligent and enthusiastic. The discipline in camp was excellent. At 8 o'clock every night a provost guard was sent to the Panama Park Club House to keep order, and to warn all men from camp to return at 'call to quarters.' This duty was well performed, and had an excellent effect on soldiers and citizens alike. No liquors were sold nearer to camp than the club house, about half a mile away.

"I noticed no cases of drunkenness, although in one battalion companies were permitted to open kegs of beer and entertain their friends. In three battalions, barrels of beer that had been presented to companies by a dealer in Jacksonville, were either returned or simply piled up and allowed to sour in the sun, which was an excellent way of discouraging free and unlimited drinking. In fact, I never saw a more effective way to discourage the treating habit, and the young

men heartily approved of the stand taken in this respect by these three battalion companies. In camp, usually during the morning hours, theoretical instruction was given by Lieutenant Smoke and myself, in the way of questions and answers, and by Lieutenant Smoke, particularly, in target practice and in guard duty, one hour daily being devoted by him to each subject."

Lieut. S. A. Smoke, U. S. A., who was detailed as assistant to Captain Woodruff, reports upon the guard duty and target practice in camps as follows:

"The camp guard was formed from proper rosters from the twenty infantry companies in camp, the two light batteries having their own guard. Twenty-two sentry posts were established around camp. The officers and men were upon the whole well instructed in the ceremony of guard-mounting, but special mention is due to First Lieutenant and Adjutant James Y. Wilson, of the First Battalion, for his efficiency, military bearing and soldierly qualities. Some of the officers were fairly well versed in their guard duties, but as a rule they had a very limited conception of the duties of their office. The non-commissioned officers and privates showed, in most cases, an earnest desire to perform their duties properly, but as a class they were woefully deficient in knowledge of their orders. I instructed the guard daily between 1 and 2 p. m. in their orders. This deficiency was somewhat singular, owing to the general efficiency and real discipline shown by Florida's small army.

A DEFICIENCY ACCOUNTED FOR.

"In seeking an explanation of this, I found that no theoretical or practical instruction was given in guard duty except in camp. In fact, I understand that the companies were not until recently furnished with the guard manual. A further consideration must not be overlooked. Many of these men were performing the first guard tour of their lives, and the most performed by the oldest is probably eight or ten hours, for as a rule only one tour is done during an encampment. When these facts are taken into consideration, the amount of really good work done by the guard at these encampments is marvelous. Under the circumstances this good work would not be possible, except for the general excellence and good discipline. Outpost duty was done during encampment."

On the subject of target practice, Lieutenant Smoke says:

"Owing to the short duration of the encampment, only a

portion of the infantry had target practice with the Springfield 45-calibre rifle. The target range was near camp and 650 yards long by 20 yards wide. It was cleared in pine timber and was almost perfectly level. The bullet stock was a pine log pen filled with sand, and was in two days cut through into the sand behind each target. Beyond this for 600 yards was a marsh. Two Laidly targets revolving on horizontal axis were used. The Troops went into camp on Tuesday, and target practice was begun Thursday afternoon. For convenience in beginning, the Troops were classified as follows: Those who had fired at ranges greater than 200 yards composed the first class; those who had fired at any range composed the second class; those who had not fired at all composed the third class.

CAMP ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

"Camp orders were issued direct to each major to make the classification of his battalion as above, and turn in a list to me; also ordering the third class, First Battalion, to report on the range at 2 p. m., on May 21, and the others to follow when notified. The same order detailed from the State Troops, Captain Gumbinger as Range Officer, and Captain Lovell and Lieutenants Bingham and Roberts, as Assistant Range Officers; also Sergeant Bendixen, Company 'C,' Second Battalion, and Sergeant James, Company 'B,' First Battalion, as assistants on the range. These two sergeants had been sergeants in the United States Army, and their work on the range was invaluable.

"The plan was to have each man of the third class fire five shots at 100 yards and five at 200 yards; each of the second class to fire five shots at 200 and five at 300 yards; each of the first class to fire five shots at 500 and five at 600 yards. By Captain Woodruff's direction, no position was allowed in firing that was not prescribed in the drill regulations. Three hundred and two men reported in the third class; that is, men who had never fired a Springfield rifle. The third class of the First Battalion numbered fifty-seven. When they reported on the range, I gave them an hour's lecture on the manner of manipulating the targets, the scoring, aiming, pulling the trigger, etc. Not one of the fifty-seven men had ever seen a Laidly target. The range officers were also present, and were to act as instructors afterward. The firing then began, and was continued through Friday, Saturday and Monday, when, owing to the preparations for breaking camp, it was stopped. During this time 297 men of the third class fired ten shots, and six men of the second class fired ten

shots. This, during intensely hot weather, I consider excellent work, especially when the limited knowledge of the men firing is taken into consideration, and it could only have been accomplished by thorough system, and the untiring energy of the range officers.

TARGET PRACTICE SHOWED GOOD WORK.

"The results of the target practice were remarkably good, considering that it was all recruit firing, and largely without able coaching. Out of the 303 men firing, thirty-four made scores above nineteen, and fifty-two fired a complete round without hitting at all. The best single score was made by First Lieutenant Hart, Second Battalion, who made twenty-five at 100 yards, and Private Fannin, Company 'C,' Third Battalion, made forty-four out of fifty, the best total. Company 'C,' Third Battalion, made the best company record, closely followed by Company 'A,' Fifth Battalion. The poorest company record was made by Company 'B,' Third Battalion. No practice, or even sighting or aiming drill was had before coming to the encampment. No system of classifying the marksmen has yet been adopted by the State, but the interest in this work is now great, and no doubt classification will receive its full share of attention in due time."

The above extracts were embodied in the report of Captain Woodruff, who concludes his own report of the encampment as follows:

"It is a pleasure to report that most of the recommendations made by the inspector in 1895 have been carried into effect by the State authorities. In consequence, few states possess so efficient a force in proportion to strength as does the State of Florida. The Florida State Troops are fostered and encouraged by the very best people in all parts of the State, and the people of the State can well be proud of the Troops who served at Camp Bloxham in May, 1896.

"The recommendations made by Lieutenant S. A. Smoke, 19th U. S. Infantry, assistant instructor, are concurred in, as to the furnishing copies of his recommendations concerning the officers of the State Troops."

Much to my regret, I was not able to be present at the Camp of Instruction for 1895, until the last two days, on account of a severe attack of sickness, and the most I could do was to examine the muster rolls and settle the pay rolls. I was much gratified to learn that the instruction had been of marked benefit to the Troops. That they had found the location of the camp very pleasant and healthy, and appreci-

ated and enjoyed the hospitalities and attentions received from the citizens of Tallahassee.

In 1896 at Camp Bloxham, the dry and hot weather made the military exercises quite laborious and disagreeable, but this did not interfere with the discharge of the customary duties. Great progress was made in learning the principles of guard duty and in extended order evolutions. There was more progress made in rifle practice than at any other camp. The medical department was better equipped and managed under the charge of the Surgeon-General, Colonel Henry Bacon, and his efficient assistants, who devoted all their time and attention to making the hospital department a great success.

The citizens of Jacksonville contributed very liberally towards furnishing all the necessaries to make the camp a pleasant one, and are due the thanks of the Troops for these many kindnesses.

I herewith submit the report of Major W. F. Williams, the efficient commandant (1). Colonel Henry Bacon, the post surgeon (2). Colonel Frank Phillips, the quartermaster-general (3), and Captain J. Gumbinger, superintendent of rifle practice (4) :

REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA STATE TROOPS, }
CAMP BLOXHAM, NEAR JACKSONVILLE, FLA., }
May 26th, 1896. }

GENERAL PATRICK HOUSTON, Adjutant-General,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—In accordance with General Orders No. 14, A. G. O., the five battalions composing the Florida State Troops reported at Camp of Instruction, near Jacksonville, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1896.

The same afternoon, in compliance with General Order No. 16, I opened command and published orders formally opening the camp, giving it the name of "Camp Bloxham." The morning reports of the following day showed nine hundred and thirty seven (937) officers and men present for duty. A daily routine of camp duty was announced, and strictly adhered to, with the exception of the afternoon battalion drill which was suspended for reasons hereafter given.

The grounds were situated on a slightly rolling plane about seven miles from Jacksonville, and accessible both by trains over the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad, and boats on the St. Johns river. The soil was very sandy, so much so that drilling was rendered very difficult. On account of a long continued drouth, the dust at times was almost intolerable. The water supply was apparently ample, pipes having been extended through the camp, and each company supplied by hydrants located in company streets.

Ice was furnished in sufficient quantities by the "Citizens Committee," and at no cost to the men.

As far as can be learned the mess arrangements were satisfactory, mess halls and kitchens had been erected by the committee for each company. These were roomy, and furnished shelter both from sun and rain. Upon enquiry I found the tables were supplied abundantly with good wholesome food at a very small cost to the individual man. I take great pleasure in reporting a marked improvement in the efficiency, discipline and general appearance of the Troops. No disorder worth mentioning occurred during the entire tour of duty.

All matters pertaining to the hospital service and general sanitary condition of the camp are elaborately set forth in the report of the Surgeon-General, which I have the honor to forward under separate cover by same mail.

In conclusion, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the officers of the Florida State Troops (field and line) for their uniform kindness and ready assistance in all matters relating to the government of the camp.

Captain Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry, U. S. A., and Lieutenant S. A. Smoke, 19th Infantry, U. S. A., have rendered valuable service, the former as general instructor, the latter as inspector of rifle practice, and are entitled to the thanks of the entire command. They have been careful and painstaking; their several duties have been arduous, but most cheerfully performed. I desire to express my appreciation of their efforts in behalf of the Florida State Troops.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. F. WILLIAMS,

Major 3d Battalion, Commanding Camp

REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL.

CAMP BLOXHAM, May 26, 1896.

MAJOR W. F. WILLIAMS,

Commander:

SIR—In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit to you this, my somewhat hastily prepared report as Post Surgeon during the encampment of the Florida State Troops held at Camp Bloxham from May 19th to May 27th, 1896, inclusive.

The camp was located a little south of Panama, a small settlement situated about six miles from the city of Jacksonville, and on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway. It was in the pine woods, and the site of the camp was consequently devoid of much shade.

After some delay, the permanent field hospital (a large tent) was finally erected on the extreme left, with Lieutenant R. P. Izlar, M. D., of the Second Battalion, installed as surgeon in charge for the first twenty-four hours succeeding its organization.

He was succeeded by Lieutenant Charles A. Dunham, M. D., of the First Battalion, and he by Acting Surgeon L. W. Weeden, M. D., of the Fifth Battalion, on the third day. On this day Lieutenant Maloney arrived in camp, and succeeded Lieutenant Izlar as surgeon in charge on the fifth day of routine hospital duty. Lieutenant E. L. Stewart, M. D., was detailed promptly, on his arrival, for the next day, and was succeeded by Lieutenant C. A. Dunham, M. D., whose day's service closes the work of the hospital during this encampment.

To all of these gentlemen I am much indebted for their able assistance in organizing and doing the work of the hospital, which has been arduous, but was nevertheless most cheerfully and conscientiously performed, and I have the great pleasure in officially thanking them for the great aid they rendered, not only to me as Post Surgeon, but to all who received treatment at the hospital.

The absence of some of the battalion surgeons made it necessary, in my judgment, at the commencement of the service in camp, to make certain changes in the ordinary conduct of the duties of the medical department, which, I am pleased to state, have been satisfactory, while perhaps not

quite regular, but I believe they have been approved by the body of the medical staff, and as our camp life was short they were not changed when we had more help.

Private Charles Spratt, of Company "A," Second Battalion, was made steward, and served most faithfully and efficiently during the entire time.

Private Neal Lawrence, of Company "C," First Battalion, acted as assistant steward, and did efficient service.

For your information, I will insert here a copy of the general rules under which the hospital was operated, as they may be of interest:

Special attention must be paid to the sanitary condition of the hospital and its surroundings, as neatness will be insisted upon.

By order of Post Surgeon.

Lacking time and clerical help in preparing this report, I here insert a printed copy of the remaining hospital regulations.

"Admission of patients—Patients, excepting non commissioned officers, will be admitted to the hospital, or treated thereat, only when accompanied by a commissioned officer, the First Sergeant of the company, or a non commissioned officer specially detailed. Members of bands must be accompanied by leaders or Drum Majors.

"Dispensing of drugs—No drugs will be dispensed from the drug department without an order from the Surgeon of the Day, who is responsible for them while on duty.

"Copies of all orders, requests for special details, requisitions, and reports of all kinds must be made and kept on file. All the equipments of the hospital are in charge of the Surgeon of the Day, and will be used only by him, or his specially deputized agent's consent.

"When a patient is admitted to the hospital, the position of his cot shall be specified by the Surgeon of the Day, and must remain there until his farther direction. His name, diagnosis of disease, and treatment will be written plainly on a piece of paper, and the same pinned to the tent over his cot.

"Alcoholic spirits, vini gallici, and spiritus frumenti must be dispensed only on written prescription of the Surgeon of the Day.

"The Steward, Assistant Steward, and all others on duty in the hospital, or in its service, are under the direction of

the Surgeon of the Day, to whom they must look for orders and implicitly obey.

"HENRY BACON,
"Post Surgeon."

Great care was exercised in the hospital service to preserve a careful system in the management of the various details, and I believe that we have a fairly accurate record of all work attempted.

Surgeon Izlar interested himself in the development of the litter service and drill, and I was much gratified with his success.

It is very much to be regretted that an interest sufficient to accomplish something cannot be excited in the direction of perfecting our medical service. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our Troops, and I cannot adequately express my regret that the bill to improve it failed to pass our last Legislature.

It was most unfortunate that our encampment occurred during a period of such drouth. This, combined with the heat, unquestionably increased the amount of sickness in camp, and I can recall no encampment where so many men were prostrated from the effects of heat and physical exertion. Many reported at the hospital after drill complaining of the effect of the dust upon already irritated throats, and some were not relieved entirely until after the shower yesterday.

In addition to the daily inspection of the hygienic condition of the camp, a written report of which you received each morning, I examined carefully the camp surroundings several times myself, and can but express my satisfaction with the care exercised to keep everything in a sanitary condition. The pits were deep and commodious, and were ordinarily in good condition, and the kitchens and their surroundings unusually well cared for. It was necessary to provide lime, and call attention to the pits on several occasions, but I believe that the trouble was mainly due to their location. The prevailing winds in this locality are southerly, and that fact should have been considered in their construction. I think that whenever it is possible, even when it is not convenient or seemingly desirable, the best interests of the officers and men would result from fronting the camp south, and having all kitchens and accessories, as well as pits on the north.

The water supply was ample; it was the typical sulphur artesian water, and while its taste might not please all, it was wholesome and good.

I feel that mention of the ambulance in the parade to-day should be referred to. The arrangements for procuring it were hurried, and its equipment somewhat crude, but if the necessity arises, a good account of its work can be expected, as well as that of the accompanying litter squad.

As a part of this report, and marked "Exhibit A," is a complete company of the daily reports sent you each morning; and while I deeply regret that I lack time to make it in tabulated form, in its present condition it is sufficiently plain to be understood.

The number of patients recorded in the hospital, as having received treatment, is 225 up to 11 o'clock a. m., May 26, 1896, and fully as many more have been seen and prescribed for, whose ailments were of simple character, and consequently were not recorded. In these last are included those seen at Sick Call, each a. m.

At the time of this writing the kitchens require special mention, as at no previous encampment have they been in such good condition, and the sanitary condition of the entire camp can now be denominated excellent.

Captain T. M. Woodruff, U. S. A., detailed as Camp Instructor, has greatly aided us in our work, and his readiness to oblige and instruct, although constantly overtaxed, merits the highest commendation.

The efficient aid rendered this department by Acting-Quartermaster A. H. D'Alemberte in erecting the hospital, has been greatly appreciated, as has that of Post-Adjutant Bradshaw, whom I particularly desire to thank.

The universal courtesy accorded by yourself and staff has done more than I can express, to aid in the conduct of our entire work; and allow me to record the appreciation of it by this entire department.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BACON,

Post Surgeon.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA STATE TROOPS, }
 CAMP BLOXHAM, NEAR JACKSONVILLE, FLA., }
 May 25, 1896. }

MAJOR-GENERAL PATRICK HOUSTOUN,

Adjutant-General Florida State Troops,
 Tallahassee, Florida:

GENERAL—I have the honor to hand you herewith my report of the tentage in possession of the Florida State Troops, based upon a thorough personal inspection of each and every tent, and made in pursuance of your instructions.

Respectfully,

FRANK PHILIPS,
 Quartermaster-General State of Florida.

TENTAGE OF FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

Five hospital tents (one of these in bad condition), used by Third Battalion band; seven hospital tent flies; two officers' tents and flies.

FIRST BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Two hospital tents, four flies (one old); one officers' tent.

Company "A"—Two officers' tents, four flies (one bad); A tents Nos. 64, 65, 97, 70, 96, 119, 88, 43, 74, 75, 71, 57, 65, 121, 87, 161. Three tents, no numbers (two of above in bad condition); one officers' tent (in bad condition) used by commissary.

Company "B"—Two officers' tents, two flies; one hospital tent and small fly; A tents Nos. 55, 48, 54, 50, 42, 47, 45 (four new officers' tents), 90, 52, 41, 51, 123, 53, 46, 41 (three of above A tents bad).

Company "C"—Two officers' tents, two flies; A tents Nos. 80, 77, 56, 73, 76, 72, 81, 79, 78; four A tents without numbers; eight flies used as tents (two of above in bad condition).

Company "D"—Two officers' tents and flies; eight officers' tents, no flies; A tents Nos. 94, 100, 82, 86, 83, 114, 95, 91, 93, 67, 92, 62, and one tent not numbered.

Wilson Battery—Two officers' tents and flies; A tents Nos. 33, 37, 39, 36, 30, 40, 29, 38, 35, 28, 34 (one of above in bad condition).

Battalion Band—Two officers' tents and one fly; one hospital tent.

SECOND BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Two hospital tents and three flies; one officers' tent, no poles, no flies.

Company "A"—Two officers' tents, four flies (one fly in bad condition, one tent in bad condition); one officers' tent extra, no poles; one officers' tent in use by men; A tents Nos. 299, 109, 108, 113, 112, 103, 102, 105, 275, 111, 110; one extra fly used as carpet.

Company "B"—Two officers' tents and flies; one hospital tent; A tents Nos. 120, 117, 122, 89, 99, 115, 124, 85, 98, 125, 128, 49, 127, 118, 126, 116.

Company "C"—Two officers' tents and flies; seventeen A tents, one of these used by servants.

Company "D"—Two officers' tents and flies; two flies used for officers' mess; seventeen A tents.

THIRD BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Two hospital tents, three flies.

Company "A"—Two officers' tents, no flies; A tents Nos. 314, 292, 302, 290, 297, 274, 254, 294, eight without numbers (seven of the above in bad condition).

Company "B"—Two officers' tents and flies; two A tents and two officers' flies (bad, not in use); one officers' tent (bad, not in use); A tents Nos. 47, 304, 309, 205, 305, 298, 289, twelve A tents not numbered (eight of the above in bad condition).

Company "C"—Two officers' tents, one fly; A tents Nos. 300, 310, 291, 308, 283, 282, 306, 301, 295, 312, 307, 287, 280, 288, 15, and one no number (one of the above bad).

Company "D"—Two officers' tents, two flies; A tents Nos.

163, 156, 155, 170, 166, 165, 169, 164, 168, 159, 167, 160, 190, 273, and one not numbered (eight of the above in bad condition).

Battery "F"—Five officers' tents, three flies; A tents Nos. 279, 278, 313, 311, 16, 286, 281, 60, and six not numbered (five of the above in bad condition).

FOURTH BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Two hospital tents and flies; one officers' tent, no flies; A tent one, no number.

Company "A"—One officers' tent and fly; A tents Nos. 24, 149, 19, 26, 25, 17, 21, 23, 271, 20, and one not numbered, bad.

Company "B"—Two officers' tents and flies; A tents Nos. 185, 175, 176, 186, 181, 188, 175, 184, 189, 180, 175, 172, 178, 179, 185, 174, 182, 187.

Company "C"—Two officers' tents and flies; A tents Nos. 198, 201, 193, 197, 196, 202, 204, 200, 192, 205, 191, 203, 199, 194, and one not numbered, four of the above in bad condition.

Company "D"—Two officers' tents and flies; A tents Nos. 209, 221, 215, 215, 208, 212, 216, 219, 217, 214, 207, 218, 211, and 220 used by servants.

FOURTH BATTALION BAND.

Seven officers' tents and four flies.

FIFTH BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Two hospital tents and one fly bad; two officers' tents not in use; two flies used for mess tents.

Company "A"—Two officers' tents and one fly; one fly used for carpet; A tents Nos. 6, 227, 228, 234, 232, 228, 302, 222, 237, 235, 225, one bad.

Company "B"—Two officers' tents, three flies; A tents Nos. 277, 239, 242, 252, 247, 273, 245, 251, 238, 246, 240, 284, 259, 249, 248, 244, 250, 253, 243, 241, one fly, nine of above bad.

Company "C"—Two officers' tents, one fly; A tents Nos. 257, 176, 252, 260, 261, 158, and eleven no numbers, one used by cook.

Company "D"—Five officers' tents, one fly; three flies (carpets); A tents Nos. 37, 27, 18, 267, 270, 22, 226, 272; one fly (carpet).

Since my last inspection and report made at Camp Henderson, on May 13th, 1895, tents and flies as follows have been issued:

COMMAND.	TENTS.	FLIES.
First Battalion.		
Headquarters.....	.....	4
Company A.....	.....	3
Company B.....	8	.....
Company C.....	.....	7
Company D.....	8	.....
Second Battalion.		
Headquarters.....	3	4
Company A.....	.....	3
Third Battalion.		
Company A.....	2	2
Company B..	2	2
Company F.....	2	2
Fourth Battalion.		
Band.....	7	7
Fifth Battalion.		
Company B.....	.....	2
Captain Stewart & Co.....	5	.....

I deem it my duty to call to the attention of the Adjutant-General the annexed table, showing the gain and loss in tentage, without apparent cause, by each Company so reported, since my last inspection :

COMMAND.	INCREASED	DECREASED.	REMARKS.
	Tents, No.	Tents, No.	
1st Bat.			
Company A	4	.....	Without any issue.
Company B	3	.....	With issue of eight tents.
Company C	3	.....	Without any issue.
Company D	5	.....	With issue of eight tents.
Company F	.....	2	No cause assigned.
Band. ....	.....	2	No cause assigned.
2d Bat.			
Company A	.....	5	No cause assigned.
3d Bat.			
Company A	.....	1	With issue of two tents.
Company D	.....	1	No cause assigned.
Company F	3	.....	With issue of two tents.
4th Bat.			
Company A	.....	1	No cause assigned.
Company B	.....	1	No cause assigned.
Company C	1	.....	Without any issue.
5th Bat.			
Company A	.....	5	No cause assigned.
Company B	2	.....	Without any issue.
Company C	.....	2	No cause assigned.
Company D	.....	3	No cause assigned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK PHILIPS,
Quartermaster-General.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN J. GUMBINGER, SUPERIN-
TENDENT OF RIFLE RANGE.

Major-General PATRICK HOUSTOUN,

Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—About April 15th, previous to the assembling of the Florida State Troops at Camp Bloxham, I was requested by the Citizen Committee to superintend the construction of a rifle range, as per specification furnished by your letter of March 29th, 1896, and which instructions I followed and carried out as near as the nature of the ground and means at my command would permit, and as near your specifications as it was possible to construct them.

The range ran from southwest to northeast six hundred and fifty (650) yards long from the six hundred (600) yards to the target, a slight rise, the target at the foot of a small sand hill, the bullet stop on the top of hill, back of which was a marsh, back of which towards Jacksonville woods towards the left and rear of the bullet stop, a house, inhabited by a white family, three hundred (300) yards to left, and six hundred (600) yards to rear.

On May 17th, Major Turner, Lieut. Smoke, and myself, took the cars to Panama Park to inspect the range, when, upon arrival at the range, he (Lieut. Smoke) expressed himself pleased with slope of the ground, width, length, and general appearance of the range.

Upon arrival at the target, Lieut. Smoke ordered a few trees in rear of the bullet stop cut down, to prevent bullets being deflected towards the house on the left and rear; he also ordered the bullet stop lengthened ten feet to the left, to prevent stray or wild shots reaching the same house, which I ordered done.

Lieut. Smoke next expressed his opinion that it would be impossible to do the work that he was ordered to perform with the stationary targets, and the number of soldiers to be instructed, besides the extreme danger to the men detailed to paste, and signal results on one target, while the other target is being fired at. Lieut. Smoke ordered the shelters removed, a pit dug thirty feet by fifteen feet at the bottom, four feet deep posts planted three feet apart every six feet, horizontal timber placed in the ground and nailed to the upright posts by a diagonal brace, the ends of the horizontal timbers anchored by a heavy log, the inside (side toward the range)

boarded up, the sand thrown to the front three feet high and four feet wide, the top of the sand re-enforced by two rows of sand bags, making a bullet-proof pit thirty feet long by seven feet deep. In the center of the pit he ordered two frames, each frame holding a double revolving target with ample room for the men detailed for pasting, marking, and giving signals with perfect safety to themselves.

I enclose a rough sketch of the pit and target, giving a general, but not altogether correct, view of the construction of the pit.

On May 20th, by General Order No. 13, Major W. F. Williams, commanding Camp Bloxham, I was detailed Range Officer, to report at the range at 9 a. m. next day, May 21st, to be assisted by Captain George S. Lovell, Second Battalion, First Lieutenant C. M. Bingham, Fourth Battalion, and Second Lieutenant H. L. Roberts, Fifth Battalion. At the time appointed, we reported to Lieutenant Smoke for instructions, and by his clear way of giving instructions, we were soon able to keep four men firing at the targets continuously, which were replaced by others as soon as the prescribed numbers of shots had been fired, at 100 and 200 yards, five shots each range, by which we were able to have at the range all of the men of Class Third and Second. Owing to the shortness of the time at Camp Bloxham, it was impossible to have Class 1 at the range.

Will you pardon me in calling your attention to the want of proper instruction in the position of aiming and firing, and the use of the sights by many of the soldiers at the range; also, the lack of care and attention to their rifles, which showed rust, and quite a few had to use the rammer or cleaning rod to push out the shell after firing, which is clearly the fault of the company officers. I noticed that companies making the best scores had their rifles in good order.

In conclusion, I would respectfully recommend that the State of Florida, to keep up the good work commenced in Camp Bloxham, and to encourage good marksmanship, to purchase a number of inexpensive medals, to be given and worn on their uniform for the best shots in their respective class, as is done by the United States Army.

I thank Lieutenant Smoke for his valuable instructions; also Captain George E. Lovell and Lieutenant C. M. Bingham for their assistance and uniform kindness while on duty;

also Sergeant James, of Captain Woodruff's company, U. S. A., one of the best shots in the United States Army, for his valuable assistance and instruction to the men while on the range during the entire encampment.

Very respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,

Capt. Commanding Battery "F," First Battalion, F. S. T.

ROUTINE WORK OF THE OFFICE.

During the two years embraced within this report, the number of commissions issued is 198. Many of these were issued to officers whose commissions expired, and who were re-appointed for an additional term of three years. There have been 803 enlistment oaths entered up, and 345 honorable discharges granted. Thirty-seven general, and 160 special orders have been published. The annual returns called for by the laws of the United States, have been made out. These consist of an annual return of the organized and enrolled militia to the adjutant-general of the army; an annual return of ordnance and ordnance stores to the chief of ordnance; an annual return of clothing and equipage to the quartermaster-guard. This last return had not been made up since 1887, but now the accounts between the State and the United States are all settled up to date in accordance with the requirement of law. There has also been prepared a book entitled

"THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE STATE TROOPS."

These were considered by a board of officers consisting of Major W. F. Williams, Third Battalion; Major C. P. Lovell, Second Battalion, and Captain Thos. M. Woodruff, U. S. A., and received their approval. They were then submitted to Your Excellency, and, having received your approval as commander-in-chief, were printed and issued to the Troops.

DETAIL OF UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS.

Upon your application, Captain Thos. M. Woodruff has been detailed by the Secretary of War at different times to assist in the adjutant-general's office. He has been the instructor at all the annual encampments, and the State Troops are indebted in no small degree to the zealous services of this accomplished gentleman and skillful officer for their present state of efficiency.

Upon your application, and under special orders from the adjutant-general of the army, dated Washington, October 2, 1896, Captain Woodruff reported to you, and was appointed assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp. His assistance has proved very valuable, particularly in making up the reports to the Secretary of War, and in preparing the laws and regulations governing the State Troops.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend to the consideration of the next Legislature the following amendments to the Military Code of this State:

1st. A provision for the organization of an Ambulance Corps. While this will not add to the expense of maintaining the Troops, the necessity of such a corps is readily understood by every one, whenever Troops are on the field or in the camp, and in order to be efficient, the members comprising this corps should be drilled in their various duties.

The Troops are now provided with two hand litters, hospital tents and other equipments, and at the last encampment these litters were very useful in bearing off the field several members of the Troops who became faint or sick.

2d. That the quarterly allowance to each company be increased to \$25, as the present allowance is not sufficient to serve the purpose intended, and much expense in taking care of armories, providing them with lights, etc., is now borne by the members of the companies, who should be relieved of any such tax, as they give their time and service without any reward.

3d. The acquisition by purchase, or otherwise, of a site for a permanent camp ground and rifle range. Many other states, appreciating the advantages, have secured sites for permanent camps, where improvements are added from year to year, and these, while adding materially to the comfort and pleasure of the military, can become beautiful resorts for the enjoyment of moments of leisure by those who may visit them.

4th. An appropriation of \$3,000 for the payment of transportation to and from the camps of instruction. The railroads heretofore have, with a commendable spirit of patriotism and generosity, transported the Troops and their equipment free. While this service has, in most instances, been rendered cheerfully, it appears to me that it should not be always expected, and that it would relieve the soldiers from any feeling of obligation to the transportation lines if an appropriation was made to pay the railroad companies. While this sum is very small, I have reason to believe that the cost of transportation can be fixed at such a moderate rate as would be covered by this amount.

5th. The formation of several divisions of Naval Reserves, to be organized into a battalion, and an appropriation of \$1,200 for uniforming and equipping the same.

WAR RECORDS.

Florida is far behind many other states of the Union in the care and preservation of the records of her soldiers who bore a distinguished part in the war between the states. I would recommend that a complete record of all who served in the civil war be published. That a copy of such record be furnished free to every survivor upon his application, and to all others desiring them at the cost of publication. These records will become more highly prized as time progresses, constituting, as they do, a part of the history of the most honorable period of our country's life.

An act was passed by the Legislature making it the duty of the Adjutant-General to examine the Indian war muster rolls, and record the names thereon, in order that proof may be obtained by survivors who may be entitled to pensions from the United States government. The act further states that the Governor of Florida shall collect from the office of the Secretary of War a true copy of all the muster rolls of the Florida State Troops engaged in the Indian wars. In accordance with your instructions I communicated with the Secretary of War, enclosing him a copy of this act, and requested him to advise me what it would cost to have copies of their muster rolls made out. His estimate of the cost was \$1,700. As there was no appropriation made to meet this expense, the copies of the muster rolls could not be procured, and I have been unable to carry out the requirements of this act. I have, however, received a number of letters from persons entitled to pensions for services in the wars of 1835-42, asking for information to enable them to establish their claims. There is at this time a bill before Congress introduced by Hon. S. M. Sparkman, providing for pensions to soldiers of this State who served in the wars of 1857-59. If this bill becomes a law there will be a number of survivors these wars, or their widows, who will become entitled to pensions, and who will find it very difficult and expensive to get the information necessary to establish their claim for pensions, unless the Legislature appropriates a sum sufficient to have copies of these muster rolls made out.

CONCLUSION.

The Florida State Troops as now organized, are in my opinion all that the State at present needs for its protection. This body of Troops well cared for will be ample for most any emergency, and can be maintained in an efficient condition for a very small increase of the present appropriation. The

Troops are now in excellent condition, both in discipline and drill, and their high standard of efficiency is always increasing. There are about 100 new rifles required to put the equipments in first-class order, and some few small accoutrements. These can probably be drawn out of the next annual Congressional appropriation, which becomes available on the 1st of July next. The State by its liberal support, together with the energetic efforts of its officers and men, has enabled the Troops to compare favorably with the National Guard of other states, and is doing its share in training and educating citizen soldiers in the art of war. Should the general government ever require the services of a large army, a great number of the ex-members of the Troops would be ready to respond to a call, which would make a large force of well drilled, efficient soldiers.

The deep interest that throughout your administration you have shown, and the careful consideration you have evinced towards the Troops, have been of much benefit to them, and fully appreciated.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

PATRICK HOUSTOUN,

Adjutant-General.

Organized Volunteer Militia.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS, WITH DATE OF RANK.

Commander-in-Chief.
Governor W. D. BLOXHAM.

Major-General PATRICK HOUSTOUN,
Adjutant-General, Tallahassee.

ON THE GENERAL STAFF.

Colonel Henry Bacon, surgeon-general, Jacksonville.
Colonel Frank Philips, quartermaster general, Marianna.
Colonel Samuel T. Shaylor, judge-advocate-general, Jacksonville.
Colonel Raymond Cay, assistant adjutant-general, Tallahassee.
Colonel J. B. Anderson, inspector-general, Tampa.
Colonel W. S. Proskoy, chief ordnance officer, Ocala.
Colonel John E. Lambeth, commissary-general, Gainesville.

ON THE PERSONAL STAFF.

Colonel Thomas V. Kessler, Pensacola.
Captain H. P. Baya, aide-de-camp, Lake City.
Captain Glover Miller, aide-de-camp, Ocala.
First Lieutenant N. H. Harrison, aide-de-camp, Lake City.

FIRST BATTALION.

Headquarters, Jacksonville, Fla.

Major, M. P. Turner, June 23, 1893.
First Lieutenant C. H. Chestnut, adjutant, July 21, 1893.
First Lieutenant E. A. Ricker, quartermaster and commissary, July 22, 1896.
First Lieutenant C. A. Dunham, surgeon, April 22, 1896.

Co. A, Jacksonville Light Infantry, Jacksonville, Fla.

Captain, W. J. Driscoll, June 12, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, B. B. MacDonell, November 22, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, J. S. Maxwell, November 22, 1894.

Co. B, St. Augustine Light Infantry, St. Augustine, Fla.

Captain, Eugene Masters, November 21, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, M. T. Masters, March 3, 1896.

2d Lieutenant, Fatio Dunham, March 3, 1896.

Co. C, Jacksonville Rifles, Jacksonville, Fla.

Captain, Wm. LeFils, September 21, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, James Y. Wilson, July 14, 1894,

2d Lieutenant, J. Hugh Stevens, February 20, 1897.

Co. D, St. Augustine Rifles, St. Augustine, Fla.

Captain, J. W. Sackett, August 6, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, F. J. Howatt, December 13, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, J. C. R. Foster, April 24, 1895.

Co. F, Wilson Battery, Jacksonville, Fla.

Captain, J. Gumbinger, March 2, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, F. M. Williams, March 4, 1896.

SECOND BATTALION.

Headquarters, Leesburg, Fla.

Major, C. P. Lovell, August 17, 1893.

1st Lieutenant Albert Wright, adjutant, April 13, 1895.

1st Lieutenant Charles D. Leffler, quartermaster and commissary, August 24, 1894.

1st Lieutenant R. P. Iz'ar, surgeon, January 8, 1896.

Co. A, Ocala Rifles, Ocala, Fla.

Captain, R. E. Davidson, February 13, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, S. R. Birdsey, February 13, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, C. V. Roberts, August 18, 1896.

Co. B, Leesburg Rifles, Leesburg, Fla.

Captain, George E. Lovell, March 23, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, J. C. West, July 26, 1894,

2d Lieutenant, J. Charles Hall, July 26, 1894.

Co. C, Shine Guards, Orlando, Fla.

Captain, J. N. Bradshaw, April 9, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, Augustus C. Hart, October 4, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, F. X. Schuller, January 20, 1897.

Co. D, Gem City Guards, Palatka.

Captain, Walter M. Davis, December 4, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, Jesse E. Burtz, March 19, 1897.

2d Lieutenant, David W. Ramsom, March 19, 1897.

THIRD BATTALION.

Headquarters, Pensacola, Fla.

Major, W. F. Williams, July 21, 1887.

1st Lieutenant F. A. Ross, adjutant, July 11, 1893.

1st Lieutenant S. B. Hutchinson, quartermaster and commissary, August 3, 1893.

1st Lieutenant R. W. Hargis, surgeon, July 21, 1887.

Co. A, Escambia Rifles, Pensacola, Fla.

Captain, R. M. Bushnell, October 30, 1893.

1st Lieutenant, R. W. Cobb, March 8, 1897.

2d Lieutenant, J. R. Keller, March 8, 1897.

Co. B, Chipley Light Infantry, Pensacola, Fla.

Captain, R. M. Cary, Jr., February 15, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, W. S. Oerting, February 15, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, M. L. Baer, January 7, 1894.

Co. C, Franklin Rifles, Apalachicola, Fla.

Captain, A. S. Mohr, September 9, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, J. P. Lovett, September 9, 1895.

2d Lieutenant, T. J. Moore, September 9, 1895.

Co. D, Gadsden Guards, Quincy, Fla.

Captain, Jas. L. Davidson, February 18, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, S. T. Williamson, July 30, 1895.

2d Lieutenant, J. G. Sharon, April 6, 1896.

Co. F, Pensacola Light Artillery, Pensacola, Fla.

Captain, M. P. Palmes, August 17, 1891.

1st Lieutenant, C. M. Jones, September 11, 1896.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Headquarters, Gainesville, Fla.

Major, Irving E. Webster, May 30, 1892.

1st Lieutenant, H. W. Fowler, adjutant, December 4, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, quartermaster and commissary, J. M. Flewellen, December 4, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, E. L. Stewart, surgeon, January 17, 1892.

Co. A, Suwannee Rifles, Live Oak.

Captain, Geo. E. Porter, June 22, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, W. S. Tedder, August 27, 1894.

2d Lieutenant, W. H. Smoke, March 20, 1895.

Co. B, Bradford County Guards, Starke, Fla.

Captain, R. C. Heiberger, April 21, 1890.

1st Lieutenant, O. C. Husband, November 26, 1896.

2d Lieutenant, A. V. Long, November 26, 1896.

Co. C, Governor's Guards, Tallahassee, Fla.

Captain, W. C. Lewis, March 5, 1897.

1st Lieutenant, L. M. Lively, March 5, 1897.

2d Lieutenant, S. M. Scarborough, March 5, 1897.

Co. D, Jasper Blues, Jasper, Fla.

Captain, Robt. T. Radford, April 1, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, A. B. Small, December 11, 1896.

2d Lieutenant _____

FIFTH BATTALION.

Headquarters, Tampa, Fla.

Major, Douglas F. Conoley, July 23, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, I. D. Craft, adjutant, August 30, 1892.

1st Lieutenant A. J. Harris, quartermaster and commissary, May 19, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, J. B. Maloney, surgeon, August 15, 1892.

Co. A, Island City Guards, Key West, Fla.

Captain, F. C. Brossier, June 6, 1888.

1st Lieutenant, H. E. Roberts, January 15, 1897.

2d Lieutenant, Samuel J. Wolf, January 15, 1897.

Co. B, Tampa Rifles, Tampa, Fla.

Captain, F. W. Krause, July 23, 1895.

1st Lieutenant, Amos Norris, July 24, 1895.

2d Lieutenant, M. F. McKey, February 10, 1897.

Co. C, Indian River Guards, Titusville, Fla.

Captain, Arthur T. Feaster, February 26, 1894.

1st Lieutenant, J. C. Jones, April 27, 1895.

2d Lieutenant, J. C. Knox, August 21, 1895.

Co. D, Halifax Rifles, Daytona, Fla.

Captain, C. M. Bingham, Jr., December 4, 1896.

1st Lieutenant, W. W. Carter, December 4, 1896.

2d Lieutenant, John B. Parkinson, December 4, 1896.